2020 Appeals Webinar

December 4, 2020



The Ariz ona Supreme Court's Discretionary Review in Criminal Cases

Arizona Adult Protective Services

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Distributed by:

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The Arizona Supreme Court's Discretionary Review in Criminal Cases

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Overview

The Arizona Supreme Court's primary judicial duties under Article VI, §5 of the Arizona Constitution, are to review appeals and to provide rules of procedure for all the courts in Arizona. It is the highest court in the state of Arizona and is often called the court of last resort.

The Supreme Court has discretionary jurisdiction, meaning that the court may refuse to review the findings of the lower court. Cases in which a trial judge has sentenced a defendant to death, nowever, automatically go to the Supreme Court for review.

Source: AZ Supreme court website

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Organizational structure

Judiciary Organizational Chart*

Supreme Court 7 Justices, 6-year terms Chief Justice, Vice Chief Justice 5 Associate Justices

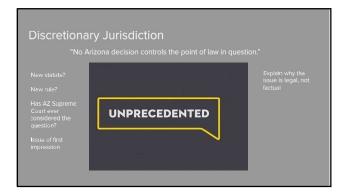
Court of Appeals 22 Judges, 6-year terms

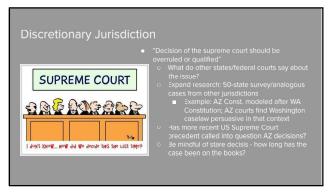
Division I, Phoenix Chief Judge & 15 Associate Judges Counties: Apache, Coconino, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai, Yuma Division II, Tucson Chief Judge & 5 Associate Judges Counties: Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenle Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz









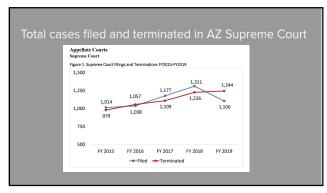


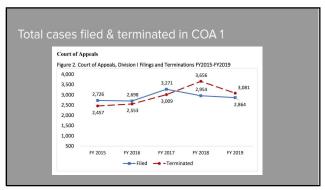
Discretionary Jurisdiction • "Important issues of law have been incorrectly decided" > Issue of statewide importance/frequency Interpretation of AZ Constitution or statute > How many cases will the decision affect? • string cite to COA opinions addressing issue > Focus on the lower court decision and show, not tell, why it's wrong

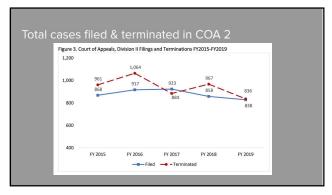
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Discretionary Jurisdiction	
Other relevant considerations:	
Published v. unpublished	
Dissent by COA judge in your favor AZSC is generally not an error-correction court (i.e., if COA's)	
harmless error analysis is wrong in your view) Consider whether to ask for depublication as an alternative Can also ask the court for expedited review to place the case on an earlier calendar; explain why expedited review is warranted	
10	
10	
]
If you're satisfied with the COA opinion and are	
discouraging further review in your response: Describe how COA consistently applied an AZ Supreme Court	
Describe now COA consistently applied an AZ supreme Court opinion Issue may not warrant review because:	
Sactivally-unique case Issue is fact-intensive and not one of law	
Involves application of settled principles Are there alternative arguments you made below that	
the COA did not address (so if court grants review, it will have to address them)?	
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11	- · ·
	-
Other Potential Dispositions (Instead of Granting	

DENTED

Deny review
Depublish court of appeals' opinion
Per Curiam unanimous opinion with no lead author
Continue review on supreme court's calendar, grant review of a similar case, and remand to court of appeals when the court decides the similar case
Unanimous decision order granting review w/out oral argument







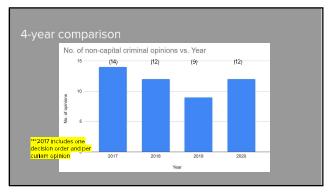
- Goals include identifying:

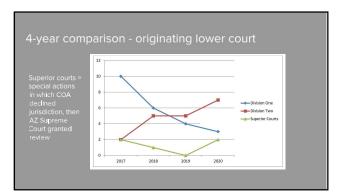
 Common themes/trends in the court's decisions

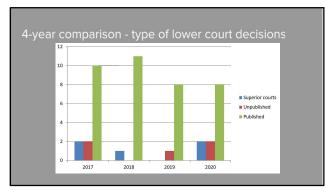
 Frequency of unanimous decisions

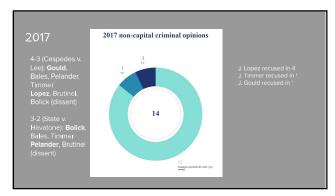
 Whether any justices are more likely than others to author decisions in non-capital criminal cases

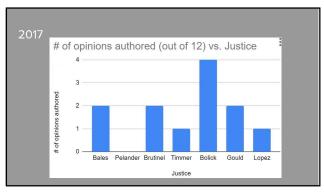
 Factors that affect whether the supreme court grants review

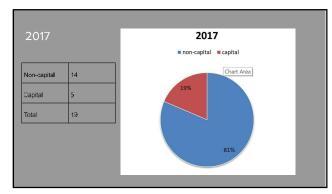


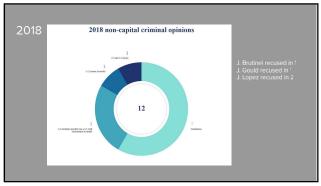


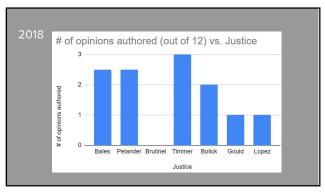


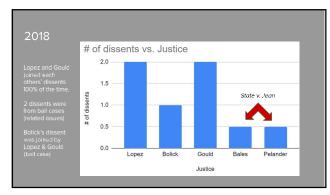


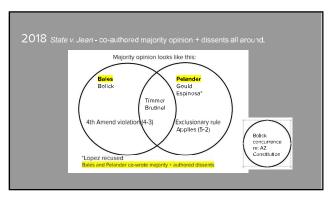


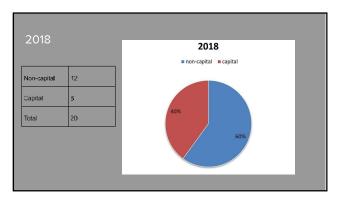


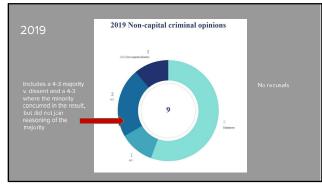


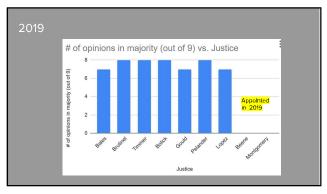


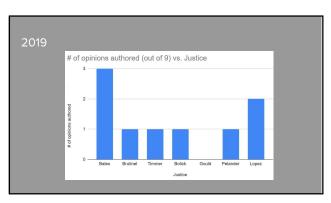


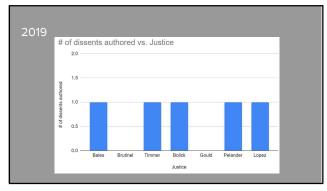


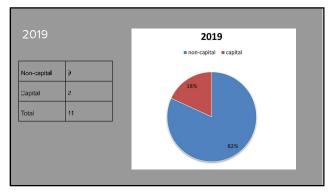


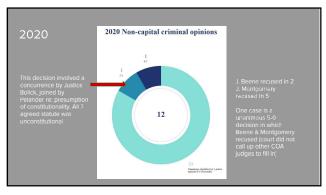


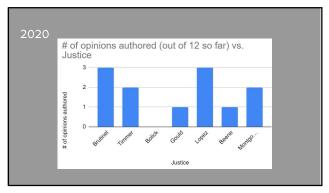


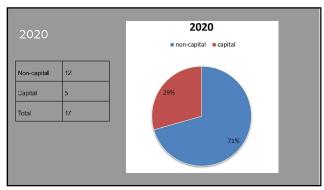












- Cases interpreting the Arizona Constitution
 Remember J. Bolick's concurrence in Jean (2018)? "I hope that future cases will present an opportunity to determine whether our Constitution provides greater limits on government discretion in this context."

 State v. Mixton Oral argument held in Feb. 2020.

